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ABSTRACT

Papers on national bibliographies and bibliographic control, which were presented at the 1983 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference, include: (1) "Bibliographic Control of IFLA Publications: Retrospective and Current" by Mona Madsen (Denmark), which outlines types of IFLA documents, existing bibliographies, and methods of retrieving information on the earliest communications and also reports the recommendations of the working group on bibliographic control of IFLA communications; (2) "Retrospective National Bibliographies in the Context [of] Universal Bibliographic Control," in which Marcelle Beaudiquez (France) presents recommendations by the IFLA Section on Bibliography for producing cumulative volumes of current national bibliographies and an annotated inventory of retrospective national bibliographies; (3) "Different Outputs and Possible By-Products of Automated National Bibliographies, as Illustrated by the Deutsche Bibliothek" by Dieter Wolf (West Germany); (4) "National Standards as an Aid to Bibliographic Control in the FRG [Federal Republic of Germany]" by Karl Wilhelm Neubauer (West Germany), which describes the history of standardization in German libraries and the types of standards and cataloging rules currently used for bibliographic control; and (5) "Developments in National Bibliographies since the Paris Congress of 1977" by Richard H. A. Cheffins (United Kingdom), which reports on production of Third World national bibliographies, Cataloging-in-Publication (CIP) programs, and development of retrospective national bibliographies. (ESR)

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MUNICH 1983

Division: Bibliographic Control

Section: Bibliography

23 - BIB - 1 -E

Bibliographic control of IFLA publications
Retrospective and current

by

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF IFLA PUBLICATIONS

At the IFLA conference in Leipzig in 1981 a working group on bibliographic control of IFLA communications was established. The working group is conducted by the Section on Bibliography - naturally - since this section according to the Medium-Term-Programme 1981-1985 has as one of its goals to improve the bibliographic control of the publications of international organizations.

The enclosed study outlines the aspects of retrospective and current bibliographic control of IFLA documents: the types of documents, existing bibliographies, and how to retrieve information on the earliest communications.

It reports the recommendations of the working group and discusses the practical implementation of a current bibliography of IFLA communications.

IFLA publications

Publications are here used for published as well as "mimeographed" documents.

The mimeographed documents constitute the largest amount of the IFLA publications. They include reports of IFLA activities and papers presented at meetings, conferences, seminars, etc., arranged by IFLA or by IFLA in collaboration with other organizations.

They are usually typed and translated into one or more of the official IFLA languages, and reproduced in the number of copies required for individual meetings.

Full sets of the papers delivered for the annual conferences are collected by the Secretariat and, since 1969, sent to the IFLA clearinghouses (for a list of clearinghouses with addresses, see IFLA Directory 1982/83).

Some of these papers have also in recent years been made available in microfiche via ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center). In 1981 the Professional Board of IFLA agreed to have all the conference papers made available to ERIC, asuming the author is in agreement.

Some of the reports and papers presented at IFLA meetings etc. are later reprinted in composite works (proceedings) or as articles in periodicals, but the vast majority of papers remain "grey literature", even if they contain valuable information which potentially has an interest for all members of the library community.

The published documents comprise works produced all over the world, by or with the assistance of IFLA: monographs, composite works, pamphlets and current publications, published with IFLA imprint or under the auspices of IFLA.

Sources of information on IFLA publications

The most important source of information on the earliest IFLA communications is Actes du Comité/Conseil de la FIAB (1), which was issued annually until 1969 (Vol. XXXIV covers the 1968 Council meeting).
Until 1952 all communications, openings speeches, reports of the secretary etc. as well as the reports of individual sub-commisions and member organizations, are printed in their full texts. Only in very few cases is a report mentioned with reference to publication elsewhere.
This form was continued through the 1950's with the distinctive modification that from now on several of the papers are referred to Libri (2), which from 1953 contained a special section called IFLA Communications FIAB. In this were published notes and news concerning the meetings and other activities of IFLA, including a selection of papers presented at the annual meetings.
From the beginning of the 1960's the number of papers presented at the annual meetings were appreciably increased. After several years of discussions and propositions aimed at more rational working methods for the committees, such as timely submission, translation and reproduction of papers, the working methods were changed (3). At the same time IFLA's activities between the annual conferences seems to have increased. An important source of information on these activities are the annual reports of the secretary published in the Actes and later in the IFLA Annual.
In 1969 Actes du Conseil was replaced by IFLA Annual (4), and the content was gradually changed. The opening speeches, the reports of the secretary and the treasurer, the reports on Unesco and FID etc., and the reports of the member associations as well as reports on the activities of sections and committees during the past year, including information on new projects and publications, were still printed in full text. But the papers and lectures delivered at the various plenary and sectional meetings from now on appear only in the form of brief abstracts.
Apart from the changes in the new statutes adopted at the 42nd Council meeting of 1976 this form and content has almost fully been maintained.
From 1978 the annual reports of association members are omitted.

An other important source of information on IFLA's activities from 1962-1974 is the IFLA News (5). This functioned as a bulletin of communication between the IFLA Headquarters and its members. It contained reports from the secretariat, brief reports of IFLA meetings and seminars, lists of new publications, personal news and calendars of events.

In 1975 the IFLA News was expanded into the IFLA Journal (6). This comprises a news section as well as an articles section containing reprints of papers and other articles on the activities of IFLA and the topics in its programme. The IFLA Journal also replaced IFLA Communications FIAB, which ceased as a section of Libri in 1974.

Existing bibliographic control of IFLA publications

The published materials are fairly well covered by the existing bibliographies of library and information science. So are to some extent the reprints of papers in periodicals and composite works, though they are usually not identified as IFLA papers. The ERIC microfiches are listed in Resources in Education.

Apart from the above mentioned, several minor special lists of IFLA material exist. In this context only the two comprehensive bibliographies shall be mentioned:

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. A Selected List of References, compiled by Edward P. Cambio (7), is a comprehensive list of IFLA publications until 1977, including documents issued by and about the Councils, offices, sections and working groups. The bibliography also includes published collections of papers, but it does not list the individual papers nor does it list the unpublished papers presented at the various IFLA meetings. The bibliography is arranged by IFLA units. There are no indexes.

A Bibliography of IFLA Conference Papers 1968-1978 and 1979, compiled by Ismael Abdullahi (8), list papers presented at the annual Council meetings 1968-79. The two bibliographies list all documents resulting from the General Council, such as presidential addresses, and papers submitted to the various sections and professional fora within IFLA. The bibliographies are arranged chronologically by the year of these meetings and are subdivided alphabetically by author or anonymous title. The 1979 issue contains cumulative indexes of subjects and authors refering to both issues. The bibliographical descriptions are based on

the English language version of the papers (if such exists) with information on other available language versions,but with no indication of the original language. The basis of this work is the collection of papers at the clearinghouse in Copenhagen and a comparison with the proceedings in IFLA Annual shows that this collection obviously has shortcomings.

Retrospective bibliographic control of IFLA publications

A complete documentation of IFLA demands the following registrations:

1. A complete listing of independent publications published by IFLA or under the auspices of IFLA.
2. Indexing of reprints of reports and papers as articles in composite works and periodicals.
3. A complete listing of IFLA communications, reports and papers, delivered at Council meetings as well as other meetings arranged by IFLA or in collaboration with IFLA.

Re 1 and 2: A very comprehensive bibliography of monographs, composite works and periodicals published until 1977 already exists in Cambio's Selected list of references. It also includes some reprints of papers in periodicals. It therefor seems natural to aim primarily at bringing up to date and supplementing this bibliography, which would imply an examination of the listed composite works and periodicals as well as other works. Through the years a number of periodicals have published as articles the papers of IFLA, including both IFLA's own periodicals such as IFLA Journal, INSPEL (Berlin) and International Cataloguing (London), and others such as Libri (Copenhagen), Bibliotekovedenie i bibliografija za rubezom (Moscow), International Library Review (London), LIBER Bulletin (Lausanne) and Unesco Bulletin for Libraries (Paris).
Such an examination will demand a considerable amount of work, and it will probably never be complete. Still it is an important task for the sake of the availability of the papers. It does not make sense to seek a paper from a clearinghouse if it is actually printed in a periodical in your own library.
Re 3: Until 1952 the few communications, which were delivered for the annual meetings, were printed in Actes du Comité/Conseil, and from 1952-64 either in the Actes or in Libri. Furthermore these can be searched through the cumulative index to Actes, volume I-XXIX, which includes references to the IFLA Communications FIAB (1).

The most important task in connection with this work will be to cover the period from 1965 and up till the present date, not only where annual meetings are concerned but also for the meetings held in between. For the time being the years 1968 to 1979 are partly covered by the bibliographies of Ismael Abdullahi. As mentioned earlier they have shortcomings so it will be necessary to augment these publications. Apart from this, none of the papers presented at other meetings during this period are listed.

The practicability of bibliographic control of these papers entirely depends on the IFLA archive. Still, it is possible that many of the papers are available as parts of published proceedings.

The retrospective bibliography should as far as possible be prepared on the lines laid down for the content, arrangement etc. of the current bibliography (see below).

The current bibliography of IFLA communications

In August 1982 the working group on bibliographic control of IFLA communications agreed on the following resolutions within the framework of UBC and UAP: that the new bibliography should be an annual publication covering all papers from conference sessions as well as other meetings held between conferences. The publication should have as part of its title the year of the annual conference it covers. The bibliographical data should be in a simplified ISBD form and classified according to the professional groups of IFLA. There should be an index of authors and an index of subjects.

Contents:

Contrary to the existing bibliographies of IFLA papers the new bibliography should cover all communications presented at IFLA meetings and seminars and not only those of the General conference. It implies that all the papers are collected by the IFLA secretariat and sent to the compiler of the bibliography, either as copies of the title pages with the necessary bibliographical information (see below) or - preferably - as complete copies.

It should be emphasized that this new bibliographic control will cause an increase in demand which is why it is important that the listed papers should be made available for the users through the IFLA clearing-houses.

Arrangement:

The working group recommends that the bibliography should be arranged according to the structure of IFLA. This reflects a generally known classification of the library world and it is familiar to many of the users.

I. General conference
   1. Plenary sessions
   2. Divisions (subarranged by sections, working groups)

II. Other meetings (subarranged chronologically or alphabetically by the theme or name of the meeting)

Papers delivered at joint sessions of two divisions or sections should be entered under both, or under one of the divisions/sections with reference from the other.

Subarrangement within the individual groups should be in alphabetical order of authors name or anonymous title.

Indexes:

The bibliography should of course be provided with an index of authors. To ensure the proper identification of the author and to improve the possibilities of professional communication, the address should be added.

Furthermore there should be a multilingual subject index. A proper subject indexing of the material would require a considerable economical and professional effort. It is therefor suggested that the indexing should be based on keywords, f. eks. KWOC (Keyword out of Context). The major advantages of this kind of index is that the indexing vocabulary is current and has the actual words used by the author - and it is cost-effective. The preparation of the index requires only that the document references be converted into machine-readable form so that a computer can process the data. The disadvantage of the KWOC indexing is that the title alone does not always provide the necessary indexing terms. This disadvantage might be solved in the future if it is pointed out to the authors of IFLA papers that they should use relevant indexing words in the title. Until then, undistinct titles should be provided with brief information on their contents (in square brackets).

Entries:

The entries should be prepared according to a simplified ISBD. As the Papers originally are written in one of the IFLA languages and usually translated in one or more of the others, it is important to indicate which paper is in the original version. In the proposal below the main bibliographic description reflects the original language version (using English as cataloguing language). The available translations are indicated by title and paper number as annotations to the entries. The Russian title is here translitterated according to the ISO standard. In the final bibliography it should of course be in cyrillic letters.

Alexander, Anne
In search of Newfoundlandia : The O'Dea retrospective Bibliography / Anne Alexander ; Agnes O'Dea. - 1982. - 27 p. ; 19 ref. - (52/BIB/3-E)

French: En guête des "New Foundlandia" : La bibliographie de O'Dea. - (52/BIB/3-F)
Russian: Retrospektivnaja bibliografija O'Di : V poiskach N'jufaundlendii. - (52/BIB/3-R)

The production of the current bibliography:

With regard to the future needs of cumulations it seems appropriate to aim at a production by computer. The information required for the cataloguing, classification and indexing, as previously stated, are:

Meeting (name / time / place)
Division / Section / Working Group
Author : First name or initials and surname (use capitals to indicate entry element in author's name)
Position in library organization, name of library organization, town, country.
Co-author : (same information as for author)
Title (original language version)
Subtitle (original language version)
Number of pages
Illustrations
Number of references
Translated title (all versions)
Translated subtitle (all versions)

Keywords (relevant indexing words should be underlined in the title and subtitle, original as well as translated versions).

If the above mentioned information is available it will be possible by use of a computer having of course the suitable software to produce the annual bibliographies and indexes with less waste of staff effort and time.

It is anticipated that the establishment of a current bibliography will increase the number of users - and an increase in the demand for access - primarily to the current information in the new papers. Therefor is seems obvious, as the first step towards bibliographic control, to aim at the current bibliography.
A consequence to this might also be a demand for earlier IFLA documents and through this a need for a complete retrospective bibliography.

References:

(1) Actes du Comité international des Bibliotheques / Actes du Conseil Général. 1re - 34e session. La Haye, 1931-1969. Vol. I-XXXIV.

Vol. I: 1re - 2me session

Vol. XXX: Index cumulatif des matiere. Cumulative subjects index. Session 1928-1954. Volumes I-XXIX et IFLA Communications FIAB (Libri) 1951-1964. 1966. 11 p.

(2) Libri. International Library Review. Copenhagen, 1950/51- .

Contained 1953-74 the IFLA Communications FIAB

(3) IFLA's First Fifty Years. Achievement and Challenge in international Librarianship. Edited by Willem Koops and Joachim Wieder. München, Verlag Dokumentation, 1977. 158 p. (IFLA Publications, 10).

(4) IFLA Annual 1969- . Proceedings / Actes. Copenhagen, 1970-72, München (etc.), 1973- .

(5) IFLA News. (Published by the Secretariat), No. 1-49. July 1962-August 1974.

Also issued in French, German, Russian and Spanish editions.

No, 1-3 with the title IFLA News Bulletin.

(6) IFLA Journal. Official quarterly Journal of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. München (etc.), 1975- .

(7) The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions: A Selected List of References. Compiled by Edward P. Cambio. 2nd edition revised and expanded. München, Verlag Dokumnetation, 1977. IV, 52 p. (IFLA Publications, 11).

1st ed.: Washington, 1974.

(8) A Bibliography of IFLA Conference Papers 1968-1978. Compiled by Ismael Abdullahi. Copenhagen, The Royal School of Librarianship, 1979. 86 p.

- - - 1979. 1980. 47 p.

IFLA 1983

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MUNICH 1983

Division: Bibliographic Control

Section: Bibliography

36 - BIB - 2 - E

Retrospective national bibliographies in the context Universal Bibliographic Control

by Marcelle Beaudiquez

Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, France

President of the Division of Bibliographic Control

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This paper is the second part of a study on retrospective national bibliographies undertaken by the Section on Bibliography within the Medium Term programme 1981-1985.

The general principles were presented at Leipsig in August 1981 (1). At that time two working groups were established within the Section to study this question, both under my presidency (2). Since then meetings, correspondence, and other enquiries have enabled us to assemble precise information and statistics. A preliminary synthesis was presented orally to the congress in Montreal in 1982 with the Section's report on its activities. It is now possible to present conclusions and concrete proposals: on the one hand, recommendations for the cumulative volumes of current national bibliographies; and on the other, an annotated inventory of retrospective national bibliographies published so far.

1. Retrospective bibliography and Universal Bibliographic Control

The study of retrospective bibliography must form part of the head Universal Bibliographic Control. This concept, already put forward more than ten years ago, and put into effect in many countries, deals essentially with the recording of current published output, leaving aside until now the enormous mass of documentary material represented in each of the national collections since the beginnings of printing.

This is why the Section on Bibliography wished to develop this secondary aspect of Universal Bibliographic Control, i.e. to establish the bases for retrospective listing which will facilitate an exchange of information dealing with a much greater mass of data. All the same, the problem presents itself in differing terms. The simple principles of Universal Bibliographic Control (a territorial listong based on legal deposit of monographs and serials, including official

publications, according to international cataloguing standards) cannot be followed just as they are.

First of all we must consider if there is an exact crux on which can be balanced the problems and methods of enumeration. That crux is the date when the comprehensive current national bibliography was created in each country.

Before that date we must study the listing of the productions of the press from the date when the first book was printed within the national territory, either searching through lists which already exist, or by establishing a list for the first time with the help of various sources.

After that date, two possibilities present themselves: either the current national bibliography, scientifically established, has made a place, since its creation, for the provision of cumulative volumes in chronological divisions of greater or lesser extent, or such volumes do not exist.

2. The creation of retrospective bibliographies after the date of the current bibliography

The working party took into account the physical problems posed in creating cumulative volumes of current bibliographies. Certainly it is not utopian to hope that all countries will one day record the totality of information in numerical order and obtain for example, by simple interrogation a listing (or a display on the screen) of all the works by one author, or all works on one subject, in the last 50 years. But it is certain that for a certain time yet many countries will continue to compile their current bibliographies by traditional means, or even may not have the financial resources to enter previous data in machine readable form.

Our conclusions, or recommendations, may therefore appear to some as backward-looking in view of modern technical possibilities, but we have been careful to make our principles acceptable to all.

Let us remember that the primary function of retrospective national bibliography is the identification of all titles in the national production, leaving research on the documents specialised bibliographies. We must equally note, and this principle partly justifies our statement, that there is no good retrospective bibliography where there does not already exist a good current bibliography following the basic principles defined at the Paris Conference in 1977. Respect for those principles conditions everything in our statement. We think it desirable that the producers of a current bibliography, should always bear in mind the fact that it will condition the actual or potential existence of a retrospective bibliography. They must take their decisions to facilitate all these objectives, and the production of all new current bibliographies should be planned within this perspective.

2.1 The annual cumulative volume

All current bibliographies published at less frequent intervals than a year should give a place to the compilation of a cumulative annual volume (a cumulated annual index can only be considered a provisional, and unsatisfactory, half-way house).

The annual cumulative volume derives directly from the fascicules of the current bibliography, will naturally have the same contents, and the same arrangement (systematic classification completed by two indexes by author and title according to the minimum principles of UBC) which should permit rapid publication (3).

Every time it is physically possible we recommend compilation of a single index containing authors, joint authors, titles and collective works, and this seems already to have the votes of a certain number of countries; we recommend similarly the provision of an annual index of subjects the compilation of which will be greatly helped if each entry carries precise index terms (cf. The British National Bibliography).

2.2 The quinquennial cumulative volume

Quinquennial periodicity was retained by the working group on account of the numerous positive examples which already exist (Federal Republic of Germany, India, The Netherlands, The German Democractic Republic, Switzerland, ...).

2.2.1 Arrangement

The function of identification in retrospective bibliography is best met by recommending the main arrangement to be by author, collective authors and titles for anonymous works, all in a single alphabetical sequence.

This main arrangement would need to be completed by an index of added entries (collaborators, writers of prefaces, translators, illustrators, titles of non-anonymous works, cf. infra) and a subject index (made possible by the class mark for each entry).

In the case of automation it is obvious that many sections of the bibliographic entry could be used to create indexes permitting multiple access for research: ISSN, ISBN, UDC or Dewey Decimal Classification, collective works, publishers, ... (cf. Canadiana).

If the compilation of the quinquennial volume remains manual one may be forced for physical reasons to keep the systematic arrangement adopted in current fascicules.

We must remember that to have a cumulated volume not meeting all these desiderata is preferable to no volume at all!

2.2.2 The entries

The cataloguing entries will follow the principles of ISBD already adopted at the level of the current fascicule. If the alphabetic arrangement of the cumulative volume does not conform to the principles defined above, all the entries should be nevertheless complete. But the alphabetical arrangement should also include added entries (defined above), these will be followed by very brief entries referring to the main entries.

2.2.3 Contents

The contents of the quinquennial cumulative volumes must be identical with the listing of the current bibliography so far as monographs, including official documents, are concerned. The only possible additions will be designed to complet its comprehensiveness, that is to say documents omitted from the current bibliography for reasons outside the control if the editors (legal deposit not completed within the prescribed time for example). One can envisage that these supplementary listings might be accompanied by an asterisk to facilitate statistic recording, or be in a separate section when dealing with political or clandestine literature which might spring up for example, following a change of political regime.

Other categories of documents (publications in series, maps, prints, 'non-book materials', ...) should be the subject of separate cumulative volumes for reasons of cost, but also because their potential users are different.

The only entries to be suppressed or superseded from current fascicules will be, equally obviously, CIP notices ('Cataloguing in Publication' = cataloguing before publication).

2.2.4 Compilation

Thus, as already stated, it is not possible to make recommendations for the physical compilation of cumulative volumes, because this depends entirely on the existence or absence of a current bibliography, and if automated or not. Whether one leads to a display on a screen, to a list, to a COM end-product, to microforms or to hard copy, we must repeat that the care brought to the compilation of the current fascicules and the completeness of the entries therei will in every case make the production of cumulative volumes considerably easier.

3. The establishment of a retrospective bibliography before the date of the beginning of the current bibliography.

3.1 Definition

The working party's first task was the definition of retrospective bibligography. Adopting from the start the principles of UBC, it defined retrospective national bibliography as that bibliography which recorded documents published within a national territory. Such a definition can only be applied if one accepts above all contemporary territorial boundaries in spite of all political problems. Of course it is perfectly understandable that a country should do its utmost to establish a record corresponding to its cultural roots, but that is the domain of specialised bibliographies. Let us not forget UBC requires all countries to prepare their own listing to permit a better exchange of information, and that ou definition is primarily designed to permit a more rational bibliographic listing.

Such a definition automatically excludes from our inventory those bibliographies which list documents having one country for subject. These bibliographies are documentary catalogues which do not fall within the domain of UBC. The present inventory enabled us to recognise that there are numerous catalogues of this type, particularly those for developing countries: if they list documents publish

within a country it is simply as to complement the documentary catalogue. (Thus, the Bibliography of Cameroon specifies in its introduction that it excludes publications by Camerounians and those published in the country not dealing with the Cameroons). Definition is not always so precise and in most cases, the title not being significant, only a minute examination of the entries permits us to recognise that we are dealing with a retrospective documentary bibliography listing only those documents dealing with the country as subject, wherever the place of publication) or a retrospective documentary national bibliography (comprising, in addition to documents on the country, certain documents published in the country). This second category has been entered in the inventory in the absence of other listings (4).

Thus we must understand the necessity to be very precise and punctilious about this definition for UBC cannot be understood as a substitute for documentary research.

3.2 Dates

Retrospective national bibliography defined in relation to a territorial base finds natural chronological limits for listing: all retrospective national bibliographies begin at the date of the production of the first book within the national territory, and then the appearance of the first printing press in the country. For countries with a lengthy publishing history this may represent many centuries; for countries which have recently gained their independence we may be dealing with fewer than a hundred years.

Going on, the limiting date for retrospective bibliographies must theoretically be the date of the creation of an exhaustive current bibliography. All the same, numerous countries, developed or developing, have not accompanied the creation of

current bibliographies with the compilation of cumulative volumes. It has therefore seemed necessary to indicate in the inventory of retrospective bibliographies those which are subsequent to the foundation date of the current bibliography. Each country will therefore have to determine whether it is better to make a new listing or to complete the gaps in existing retrospective bibliographies.

3.3 The bibliographical situation in each country

The research or establishment of retrospective national bibliographies necessitates perfect knowledge of the political history of the country under consideration for it is self evident that the situation is not the same for countries enjoying territorial autonomy for many centuries and for those which have only enjoyed independence for a few tens of years.

3.3.1 The case of states independent before 1900

In this category are essentially the countries of the 'Old World' with a certain number of countries in North America and Asia. They have a long publishing tradition; they have never been 'colonised' in the modern sense of the term; their cultural identity is expressed by printed documents and is ancient and well preserved. Numerous retrospective bibliographies already exist, by individuals and by institutions. As we have said in our first communication, if the compilation remains incomplete for lack of means or information or by deliberate selection (the concept of listing only worthwhile published items), it is usable and one must do one's utmost to make good the gaps by studying the national collection which exists.

3.3.2 The case of states becoming independent after 1900

Putting on one side those states whose birth or territorial limits have been ratified by political treaties arising from two world wars, we are dealing

essentially with African or Asian countries under lengthy colonial rule before achieving independence. These last countries are faced with the problem of the bibliographical situation during the colonial period. Fairly often the printing press was introduced by the colonial power for printing official documents. This official printing may or may not have been accompanied by private printing. Quite often fragmentary retrospective bibliographies were published in the country under colonial rule, but most frequently this published production was assimilated with that of the colonising country, and regulated by the same legislation. This was the case with the former French colonies whose publications have always been listed in the Bibliographie de la France.

It is therefore essential to take account equally of the political and publishing history of a country to establish a realistic retrospective national bibliography. This is the task which falls to every country. The inventory which is in progress will help in finding secondary sources. We must recognise that it is above all this category of 'new' countries which poses the problem of documentary bibliography replacing retrospective bibliographies, documentary bibliographies which are often the work of foreign researchers and universities.

3.4 Description of documents and types of documents

3.4.1 Description

From the inventory one could perceive that all bibliographies give the following descriptive elements: author, title, place of publication, publisher, date; the collation is frequently incomplete: pagination or number of volumes are often indicated, but format only rarely.

For older works (incunables and books of the Cl6) which require a more detailed physical description, one can say that these have often been the subject of special

listings taking account of their special needs. It is obvious that one cannot recommend the cataloguing or re-cataloguing of these documents according to ISBD(AB) norms.

3.4.2 Types of documents

Here again, like the cumulative volumes of current bibliographies, the priority is to list monographs. The inventory in preparation enabled us to demonstrate that the same listing fairly often includes official documents but rarely periodicals (except in the form of articles, in which case we are dealing with a retrospective documentary bibligography).

3.5 Physical conditions for the construction of the inventory

The building-up of the inventory was entrusted to members of the working group divided by linguistic and geographic regions. Each one worked to a common descriptive scheme with the bibliographic resources at his place of work. Thus we assembled a mass of information which still had to be edited, made uniform and completed.

Titles of bibliographies are given in the original language and are accompanied by a translation into English or French for languages other than the official languages of IFLA (French, English, German, Spanish) and the languages with non-roman alphabets (including those in Cyrillic characters, with the agreement of my Russian colleagues, even though Russian is also an official language of IFLA).

The inventory indicates whether a title is a retrospective national bibliography or a retrospective national and documentary bibliography; it excludes retrospective documentary bibliographies; indicates whenever possible the period covered and

the types of documents listed; the notes on the political and publishing situation in a country and similarly those on the bibliographic sources listed are in English or in French.

4. Conclusion

After two years of work on retrospective bibliographies, one devoted to studies of terminology, it seemed essential to draw the attention of members of IFLA to the principles for the establishment of a satisfactory retrospective national bibliography, to the different methods of, and function in, existing bibliographical situations.

The Section on Bibliography asks for the help of the International Bureau of IFLA for UBC, and the support of the Professional Bureau to permit countries wishing to establish current bibliographies to familiarise them with its work.

On the other hand, the inventory of retrospective bibliographies, for the publication of which a UNESCO/IFLA contract has been sought (5) is ready for the 'control phase' (the sending of the edited cards to those responsible in the greatest number of countries for verification before the final publication). This, with the Directory of Commonwealth retrospective national bibliographies (prepared by the International Bureau of IFLA for the UBC conference 1981), will form a working tool without equal.

When these points are taken in, the working parties will have fulfilled their tasks (6). In my role as co-ordinator of the groups and President of the Section on Bibliography, may I be permitted to wish that our labours have not been undertaken in vain?

NOTES

(1) Quelques reflexions sur les bibliographies nationales retrospectives by Marcelle Beaudiquez (Leipzig, August 1981) in International Cataloguing, vol.11, April-June 1982. Bulletin de l'Association des bibliothecaires francais, no.113, 4e trimestre 1981.

(2) N. Amoussou (Porto Novo. Benin), B.S. Bankole (Lagos. Nigeria), F. Finelli (Paris, France), N. Gravilenko (Moscow, USSR), S. Jouguelet (Lyon, France), A. Popescu (Bucarest, Roumania), D. Wolf (Frankfurt am Main, FRG) for the recommendations concerning the establishment of cumulative volumes of current bibliographies. B. Bloomfield (London, UK), Chang Soh Choo (Singapore), R. Cheffins (London, UK), N. Gravilenko (Moscow, USSR), D. Grimwood-Jones (London, UK), F. Hinton (Philadephia, USA), M. Madsen (Copenhagen, Denmark), G. Marco (San José, USA) for the inventory of resources.

(3) The British National Bibliography, annual volume 1982 is available from April 1983.

(4) Note particularly that in current bibliographies, the term "bibliography" followed by the name of a country always indicates a current national bibliography, which is rarely the case with retrospective bibliographies where for the most part, the title indicates a documentary bibliography.

(5) This request for a contract, already sent on by the Professional Bureau, has so far received no response from UNESCO.

(6) The writer of this communication proposes to present to the Professional Bureau, with the support of the Permanent Bureau and the members of the Section, a resolution asking IFLA to help fulfil these proposals.

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Different outputs and possible by-products of automated national bibliographies, as illustrated by the Deutsche Bibliothek

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Different Outputs and possible By-products of Automated National Bibliographies, as Illustrated by the Deutsche Bibliothek

My paper, which I have purposely limited to the central services of the Deutsche Bibliothek, consists of a descriptive and an analytical section. In the descriptive section, I describe the Deutsche Bibliothek's bibliographic system in its current form. In the analytical section, I examine how the bibliographic system originated and how - especially due to the influence of EDP - presumably it will develop further.

Part 1: The bibliographic system of the Deutsche Bibliothek

The bibliographic system of the Deutsche Bibliothek consists of several parts.[1)] In terms of the theme of this paper, they may be divided into the various outputs of the actual national bibliography on the one hand, and the other bibliographic by-products on the other.

By "outputs" of a national bibliography I mean its different physical forms of publication; among these belong the printed and bound bibliography, the CIP advance copies, the weekly list advance copies, the printed catalogue cards, the magnetic tape service and the information database BIBLIO-DATA. The sum of these services comprises without doubt the largest part of the Deutsche Bibliothek's bibliographic system.

On the other hand, "by-products" here refer to the (relatively few) parts of the bibliographic system which are produced either for a specific individual purpose or within the framework of a special project - either continuously or simply as needed.

1.1 The Deutsche Bibliographie in printed and bound form

Among the various outputs of the Deutsche Bibliographie, the printed and bound edition naturally occupies first place. Not only is it the output with the longest tradition: it also has the most extensive contents, for it includes practically all the data of the bibliographic system (of course not counting the by-products). In contrast, the other outputs offer only large parts of the data in varying quantities.

The printed bibliography is divided into general and special bibliographies.[2)]

1.1.1 The general bibliographies

The general bibliographies consist of seven series; here one must distinguish clearly between Series N, which is the only one whose title listings are not based on the autopsy of the corresponding publications, and the other series.

(1) Series N, "Neuerscheinungen-Sofortdienst (CIP)" (New Publications - Immediate Service (CIP)) includes new publications and new editions which those publishers (now totaling approximately 1 100) in the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and Switzerland, who actually participate in the CIP programm, report to the Deutsche Bibliothek. About 70 % of the publishers' production of relevant German-language scientific publications is currently recorded. Notification of a title is made early before the publication appears on the market, through the delivery of extensive front matters (galley proofs or manuscripts), i.e. title page, introduction, preface etc. On this basis, a cataloguing description is produced in slightly abridged form and is announced in Series N up to four weeks before the publication comes onto the market.[3)]

(2) In contrast to Series N, Series A, B, C, H, M,and T are based on the autopsy of the corresponding publications. The basis for the bibliographic notices in all these series are the deposit copies from the Federal Republic of Germany and the complementary copies from the German Democratic Republic. In addition to these, most of the series also include complementary copies from Austria and from the German-speaking part of Switzerland, as well as German-language complementary copies from the rest of Switzerland and from other countries. Specifically, Series A and B include books, serials, and audio-visual materials which are published respectively within and outside the book-trade. Series C, on the other hand, lists only maps, Series H, Hochschulschriften-Verzeichnis (List of Theses), theses, Series M, Musikalien-Verzeichnis (List of Printed Music), printed music, and Series T, Musiktonträger (List of Records), phonograph records and other sound carriers.

Each of the series specified consists of a basic list and of one or more cumulations.

1.1.1.1 The basic lists

The organization of the basic lists is determined by the requirements of the corresponding listings, within a uniform framework. Thus, Series N, A, and B, which must be especially up-to-date, are published weekly and fortnightly, respectively. Monthy issues are sufficient for the rest of the series - in the case of Series C, they are even quarterly issues.

The arrangement of the basic lists is made according to subject groups. The listings from Series T and M are limited to few subject areas and require merely eleven subject groups. With respect to the other series, - except for Series C, of course -,

which themselves are ordered roughly according to the ten main classes of the Universal Decimal Classification system.

Included behind the main section of each series are one or more indeces. The index which is most important and - again excluding Series C - common to all series is the combined author, title, and keyword index (in Series A and B it also includes subject headings).

1.1.1.2 The cumulations

Just as the basic lists, the cumulations are arranged differently according to the corresponding requirements of the listings.

The interim character of Series N allows the titles to be cumulated merely up to three months.

Series H, T, and M, on the other hand, each have annual indeces which combine the author, title and keyword indeces of their basic lists published in one year.

Due to their special value, Series A, B, and C are cumulated into semi-annual and five-year lists, whereby each of these cumulations consists of two complete parts - that is, of an alphabetical list of titles and a combined subject-heading and keyword section.

1.1.2 The special bibliographies

In addition to the general bibliographies, the Deutsche Bibliothek regularly publishes three special bibliographies.

The Zeitschriften-Verzeichnis (Periodicals List) appears multi-annually. It contains periodicals and annuals which have started publication, have changed title or publisher, or have ceased publication in the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, etc. during the respective period covered.

The Verzeichnis Amtlicher Druckschriften (List of Official Publications) appears - except for the 1977/80 edition - every two years and contains publications of official agencies and other public institutions, as well as of the most important semi-official institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Deutsche Buch (The German Book) which appears bimonthly contains a selection of the latest important scientific and belletristic publications in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The three special bibliographies have two important things in common

(1) Each of them contains only those titles which already have been indicated in the general bibliographies, that is, in the basic lists and cumulations of Series A and B; thus, the three special bibliographies actually represent nothing else than additional though selective cumulations to these two series.

(2) Correspondingly, the entries from Series A and B are introduced without changes into the three special lists. Only in the case of the Deutsche Buch are the subject headings replaced by abstracts which inform briefly about the contents of the publications included.

In contrast to these two similarities, there appear differences in the lay-out of the main section and the indeces. Whileas the periodicals list conforms in both points with Series A and B, the list of official publications has its own special arrangement and indeces, due to its special listings. The main section of the Deutsche Buch, on the other hand, conforms in lay-out with Series A and B; however, its indeces are limited to two: one simply containing publishers, the other simply containing authors.

1.2 The Deutsche Bibliographie in other forms of output

The same bibliographic data which are contained in the printed and bound bibliography are moreover offered to a large extent in other data media. Depending on their physical form, it is possible to distinguish between traditional printed or typewritten data media in card form and modern media in non-printed form.[4)]

1.2.1 The printed or typewritten data media in card form

The printed or typewritten data media in card form consist of the CIP advance copies, the weekly list advance copies, and the printed catalogue cards. In the case of CIP advance copies, those copies of the cataloguing desciptions are concerned which are produced on card in the international catalogue format, within the framework of the CIP programme. The CIP advance copies therefcre contain exactly the same bibliographic data as the title announcements in Series N. Just as Series N, the advance copies appear weekly but are considerably more up-to-date, since they are delivered before the automatic processing of the data and therefore not only four, but even up to eight weeks prior to when the publication appears on the market. In the case of the weekly list advance copies, those copies of the cataloguing descriptions are concerned which the Deutsche Bibliothek produces on the basis of the deposit and complementary copies in categorized form and announces in Series A and B. The weekly list advance copies contain correspondingly the same bibliographic data as the title announcements in these series. As does Series A, the advance copies appear weekly but are about seven weeks more up-to-date, since they are distributed prior to the data's automatic processing.

Printed catalogue cards in the internationally agreed format are produced for all publications listed in Series A, B, and C. Contrary to the CIP and weekly lists advance copies, the printed cards are not produced before but - as does the printed bibliography - as end-product of the automatic processing of the cataloguing descriptions. Thus, they appear at about the same time as Series A, B, and C with whose title announcements they are practically identical.

1.2.2 Data media in non-printed form

The data media in non-printed form include the magnetic tape service and the information database BIBLIO-DATA.[5)]

The magnetic tape service consists of a national and international part.[6)] The national part offers all titles in the MAB 1 data format which also appear in Series N, A, B, C, and H. Like the printed bibliography and the printed catalogue cards, the magnetic tape service is an end-product of the automatic processing of cataloguing descriptions. Correspondingly, it is offered at the same intervals as the series indicated, but is approximately three weeks more current, since printing and binding time is naturally avoided. The cataloguing descriptions offered within the magnetic tape service are identical (except for minor differences) with those in Series N, A, B, C, and H. The international part of the magnetic tape servic currently includes only the titles of the British National Bibliography/Weekly List in the MAB 1 data format or - upon request - in the UK-MARC format. In contrast to the national part, the international part is issued weekly for all titles.

BIBLIO-DATA[7)] is a literature database for on-line retrieval. On the basis of the retrieval system GRIPS/DIRS 3 it offers all titles

which also appear in Series N, A, B, C, and H. Like the printed bibliography, printed cards and magnetic tape service, BIBLIO-DATA is an end-product of the cataloguing descriptions' automatic processing. In contrast to the magnetic tape service, however, the contents of BIBLIO-DATA is up-dated every two weeks independent of the frequency of the printed basic lists. However, the cataloguing descriptions offered via BIBLIO-DATA are essentially identical to the listings in Series N, A, B, C, and H.

2. The by-products of the bibliographic system of the Deutsche Bibliothek

The bibliographic system of the Deutsche Bibliothek does not only include the Deutsche Bibliographie and its various outputs. It also includes a series of by-products which in number, it is true, have not been very significant until now. Those lists especially worth mentioning are the following:

(a) two bibliographies which contain translations of German-language works into English and French published outside Germany during the period 1972-76;

(b) the Verzeichnis deutscher wissenschaftlicher Zeitschriften (List of German scientific serials) which the Deutsche Bibliothek publishe since the sixth issue, 1965;

(c) the ISSN Key Title Index (1976 and 1978 editions) which have bee edited by the ISDS National Centre for the Federal Republic of Germany established in 1973 as part of the Deutsche Bibliothek;[8)]

(d) the ISBN-Index on microfichewhich contains the ISBNs of all publications listed in Series A since 1972 along with the correspond weekly list entry numbers; the index is up-dated every six months, and its very special purpose is to facilitate retrospective cataloguing.

Apart from these by-products, data from the Deutsche Bibliothek's bibliographic system are naturally also used by other institutions for various bibliographic purposes. However, details on this are not of interest in connection with the topic of this paper.

Part 2: The past and future development of the bibliographic system of the Deutsche Bibliothek

1. The past phases of development of the bibliographic system

The bibliographic system of the Deutsche Bibliothek as it currently exists in its comprehensive form is the result of a long development process over many years. This development, which is surely not yet complete, has run in two phases until now.

The first phase extended from 1945 until about 1970. During this time the bibliographic system consisted almost only of the printed and bound bibliography whose basic lists were limited to Series A, B, and C. Besides the printed and bound bibliography there was merely a printed catalogue card service but which existed only for a short while.

The second phase extends from circa 1970 until today. During this time, the Deutsche Bibliothek's bibliographic system has distinctly changed in three ways. First of all, the printed and bound bibliography has been considerably expanded and diversified with the establishment of four new series (H, M, T, and N). Secondly, new forms of output have been added to the printed and bound form of the Deutsche Bibliographie. Finally, the bibliographic system has been supplemented over the years by various by-products. Thus, whileas during its first phase the Deutsche Bibliothek's bibliographic system had still a static - shall one say, monolithic - character, the push towards expansion and diversification is unmistakable in the second, considerably more dynamic phase.

2. Reasons for the expansion and diversification of the bibliographic system

This development occurred due to three factors:

(a) the libraries' wish for special forms of output of the bibliography adapted to EDP;

(b) the libraries' wish for qualitative improvements of the bibliographic system;

(c) the new technical possibility to realize projects with the help of EDP which previously could not be carried out by conventional means or only uneconomically.

2.1 The demand for special forms of output of the Deutsche Bibliographie

The growing use of EDP in libraries during the 1970's led to there being a number of libraries for whom the Deutsche Bibliographie became no longer sufficient in its conventional form. They increasingly needed the bibliographic data in machine readable form. The Deutsche Bibliothek thereupon established its magnetic tape service in 1977. Its purpose was not to improve the bibliographic system in one aspect or the other, but rather to offer the Deutsche Bibliographie in a form which was indispensable for libraries working with EDP.

2.2 The wish for improvements of the bibliographic system

After 1970 the libraries began to demand ever more persistently qualitative improvements in the Deutsche Bibliothek's bibliographic system. Essentially, the following was desired:

- additional services designed especially for the rationalisation of the working procedures in libraries,
- delivery of data which would make acquisitions and loans truly up-to-date,

- availability of improved retrieval tools.

The Deutsche Bibliothek fulfilled the first demand with its printed catalogue cards service started in 1976; the service made it possible for libraries to dispense with their own descriptive and subject cataloguing to a great extent.

The Deutsche Bibliothek fulfilled the second wish first of all by offering weekly list advance copies as of 1973. The latter shortened considerably the long time-span which existed between a book's publication and its announcement in the printed bibliography. Moreover, the Deutsche Bibliothek established its reknown CIP programme at the end of 1974. It provided libraries with a much greater possibility of up-dating their acquisitions than was offered with the advance copies.

The third demand was finally fulfilled with BIBLIO-DATA. This information retrieval system set in operation in 1981 made bibliographic searches possible on a considerably quicker, more diversified and thus more efficient scale than had the hitherto forms of the Deutsche Bibliographie.

2.3 The role of EDP in the expansion and diversification of the bibliographic system

To be sure, EDP was not responsible for the expansion and diversification of the bibliographic system after 1970, but it did promote it considerably.[9)] This can be easily verified. Originally, the implementation of EDP simply served the purpose of automating the printed and bound bibliography. The main goal was to accelerate substantially the production of the cumulations and thus to improve the quality of the Deutsche Bibliographie as a search tool. At this point, however, none thought in terms of any type of change of the bibliographic system with the help of or as a result of automation.

The influence of EDP on the form of the system therefore remaine relatively limited at first.

This changed, however, when after 1970 two developments coincide with each other: for one thing, libraries demanded more and more urgently new services from the Deutsche Bibliothek; for another, became much easier or altogether possible for the first time - thanks to the constant improvements in EDP technology - to also realise these demands. EDP began more and more to influence chang in the bibliographic system. This can best be seen, of course, fr themagnetic tape service which only became necessary with the use EDP; another came from BIBLIO-DATA which could not have been real zed without EDP. In addition some by-products also only first eme when EDP made it possible to profitably use the data from the bib graphic system for the most varied purposes. Examples for this ar not only found in the ISBN Index and the ISSN Key Title Index, bu also in the bibliographic plans which are being realized outside the Deutsche Bibliothek with the help of its data made available the various purposes.

3. The future development of the bibliographic system

To conclude, I would like to briefly go into the future developme of the Deutsche Bibliothek's bibliographic system. It may presuma run in two directions:

(1) On the one hand, it will be necessary to consolidate the syst after its diversification and development. This because the syste has undergone numerous changes between 1970 and 1983 not only as whole but also in its individual parts. EDP has surely played a certain part in this, besides other factors. However, one cannot

into details here. It is enough to keep in mind that the form and contents of certain services have meanwhile changed several times. The Deutsche Bibliothek therefore already decided some t ago to check its complete bibliographic system in its conceptio as well as in its details, to reorganize it and to give it a pe manent form if necessary. Work on this has already begun and sh be essentially completed by the end of this year.

(2) Whileas the bibliographic system will surely be consolidate to a certain degree in this manner, further development is natu not to be excluded. Which direction it will take may depend onc again on EDP. Nothing more exact can be mentioned as of yet; but it is already clear that, for instance, the progression towards planned complete on-line cataloguing will also inevitably lead t new changes within the bibliographic system. Just how far-reachi they will be in each case and in what form they will occur may t be reported at the given point in time.

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MUNICH 1983

Division: Bibliographic Control

Section:

117-BIBCO-1-E (English)

National standards as an aid to bibliographic control in the FRG

by

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With summary in French and German

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National standards as an aid to bibliographic control
in the Federal Republic of Germany

Relationship and importance of standardization on the international scale for the bibliographic control has been excellently reported and compiled by IFLA International Office for UBC 1976, with the supplement 1977. [1] For the influence of the work of IFLA and ISO on the standardization work on bibliographic control in the Federal Republic of Germany, I refer to this publication. In spite of being some years back, it still gives the principal areas of the relations between international standards and bibliographic control.

Naturally, the national standardization work is influenced by the international standardization work of ISO. But particularly in this field, there are quite some developments of IFLA which have worked out as standards even if they have not been published as ISO standards. Consequently there is a direct influence of IFLA, too, on German standards. Similarly not all standards in this field are coming from the German Standards Institution (Deutsches Institut für Normung) but naturally most of them.

1. History

Standardization in German libraries already existed before the establishment of the German Standards Institute (Deutsches Institut für Normung). DIN was founded in 1917. When the first library standard has been set up can not precisely be defined. It depends on the fact what is considered as a recommendation with standardizing functions. It goes back some centuries.

So, I am not going back to find the first library standard in Germany.
I only want to mention some early examples.

Germany usually consisted of a lot of local states. The central administration of the formally existing Deutsches Reich did not work until 1870. So, there cannot be any national standards until this time. But on the local and regional level, there have been done quite some efforts. It is well known that Goethe was very interested in the library work of his small principality of which he was Prime Minister. So, he had already ordered to standardize the cataloguing of libraries in Weimar and Jena. A librarian called Schnauß has been requested to make proposals as consultant. These have been done but because of the lack of money standardization which finally should lead to union catalogues did not work. Goethe gave it up. [2)]

There have been similar proposals for the standardization of catalogues combined with the compilation of union catalogues for Prussian libraries, e.g. in 1842. [3)] But at that time all efforts failed, too, for Prussia. There are a lot of examples for other German kingdoms and principalities in the 19th century which cannot be quoted here all.

The first regulation of national importance have been the Prussian Instructions as cataloguing rules which came out in 1892. They have been well known outside Germany and were used in the Austrian empire, too. But they have never been a German standard, i.e. a standard of the Deutsches Reich. They have always remained a Prussian regulation but by independent decision used in other parts of Germany, too, but not in all, e.g. not in Bavaria. This standard has been decreed by the Prussian Ministry of Culture.

Formal standardization by the German Standards Institute started for libraries in 1927 when the Fachnormenausschuss Bibliothekswesen was founded. The Director of the most important library of the country at that time, the Prussian State Library in Berlin, became the first chairman. It has been the initiative of this German committee to establish the Technical Committee ISA 46 in 1938. This is ISO TC 46, Library and Documentation, as it is called today.

The functions of this German committee have been extended after world war II to libraries and documentation as it happened in most other countries. The challenge of the new technical developments, especially the data processing, has required more standards as in former times. Due to this fact the committee administered in 1967 17 standards and drafts. Today these are 45. Only 5 standards are older than 1970, but almost half, i.e. 20 standards, were developed within the last three years.

Naturally, most of the standards used in Germany are not specific for this country. The types of standards are similar to these used in other countries for biblic graphic control. In this way, we are all part of the international community, and I would like to show this aspect and its limitation in the report.

2. Standards and its use for bibliographic control

Bibliographic control is, according to the definition of the UBC Office, "a world-wide system for the control and exchange of bibliographic information. The purpose of the system is to make universally and promptly available, in a form which is internationally acceptable, basic bibliographic data on all publications issued in all countries". [4)]

This definition includes all activities which deal with bibliographic data. In the following the presentation of German standards in this field is divided in different parts of the bibliographic process.

2.1. Cataloguing rules

In most countries, so in Germany, too, the cataloguing rules have been the first important regulations with standardizing functions in libraries.

The already mentioned old cataloguing rules, the Preussische Instruktionen of 1892 [5)] are still in use in most libraries. There has never been an official standard based on these cataloguing rules but they nevertheless still have the function of a standard for almost all libraries which are not yet using data processing.

After world war II, big efforts have been made to establish new cataloguing rules. The main initiative came in 1961 from the International Conference on Cataloguing Rules in Paris. On the basis of the main principles agreed upon at this conference there have been developed the "Regeln für die Alphabetische Katalogisierung" (Rules for alphabetical cataloguing). [6] There are in the meantime different versions for the use in research and public libraries. [7] The rules are still extended. So, the rules for cataloguing of music sheets, maps, AV materials, personal names in difficult languages, are still in the drafting process.

Based on the version for research libraries, a DIN standard has been drafted which has not yet been published in its final version. This DIN 1505, part 1, (Titelangaben von Schrifttum) is an abbreviated form of the RAK version mentioned. It includes the bibliographic description and headings. For audiovisual materials a further part is in preparation. Part 2 of this standard to be edited in due course gives rules for bibliographic references.

RAK is used in almost all libraries using data processing for cataloguing and data exchange. But it has to be considered that the data processing systems of the different libraries have been developed since 1965. They usually used RAK in the status of the different drafts which have been available at that time. Some of the systems have tried to update the stored cataloguing data according to the last version but not all of them. Because RAK has been available in final versions or drafts only in the last years, there are many differences concerning the application of RAK in these libraries. The developing cataloguing networks will probably contribute to "clean" the data. In the meantime, approaching 100 libraries use RAK. The standard DIN 1505 has been established because RAK are usually only applied by big libraries. The standard will promote the introduction of the principle of RAK in order to be used by other institutions working in the field of documentation and information science as well as by library schools.

A short comparison of the Prussian instructions and the new cataloguing rules RAK show the development from very national cataloguing rules as the Prussian Instructions to the international influence and cooperation of cataloguing rules as in the RAK:

- The Prussian Instructions have own national rules for the description of titles. RAK is using all of IFLA's ISBDs [8] which are now important even for the national exchange of data.

- The Prussian Instructions do not know corporate author headings. It has been mostly the influence of AACR that they have been included in RAK. But I must confess that quite a lot of German librarians changing from Prussian Instructions to RAK are not very happy with them and feel that they could better live without them. Unfortunately the regulations of AACR and RAK for corporate author headings became different after the change from AACR 1 to AACR 2.

- Filing, and the respective filing titles, are based on principles of grammar in the Prussian Instructions, e.g. the noun ranges before its attribute: English language ⟶ language, English. The RAK filing rules are,according to the sequence of words, given in the title.

- Serials are, according to the Prussian Instructions, catalogued by the earliest title only with reference to other titles. They receive successive entries under RAK. These are only some examples of main differences with reference to the international development.

The ISDS Cataloguing Code [9] is not used at all by libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany except for the National ISDS Center of the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt. But even the Deutsche Bibliothek has different catalogue entries according to RAK and the ISDS code which seems to be established only for the ISDS Center in Paris. Unfortunately, the ISDS cataloguing records have not yet any practical importance for libraries. Partially this is the case because of some differences to RAK. The National Serial Data Base in Berlin does not even store the ISDS title entries but only add the ISSN to the RAK titles.

Last not least I would like to mention an old standard which never became a DIN standard but which has been heavily used since the beginning of the century. This is the international catalogue card format which has always been, since its existence, an important condition for data exchange in cataloguing.

2.2 Input and output of bibliographic data

Starting with the beginning of the input process, emphasis is to be laid on the character set for bibliographic data. Two character sets have been developed, one for the input and one for the output. The input character set draft standard DIN 31 628 has not been finally edited but is almost finalized and has been published in an important German library journal.[10)]

Some firms are already producing keyboards using this character set. But the final agreement with the Technical Committee for Office Machines of DIN is still pending. The output character set, DIN 31 627, is at the same stage. For the output 6 different levels of character sets are proposed, starting with 64 characters for level 1 up to 240 characters for level 6 including substitutions from the highest to the lowest level. In 1982, there has been further drafted a bibliographic character set for Greek characters (DIN 31 629) which is based on the ISO standard 5428 and DIN 31 626 for an extended set of control characters for bibliographic data which is based on ISO 6630. Further standards on extended character sets for bibliographic data using Latin characters and for African languages (DIN 31 624 and DIN 31 625 which refer to ISO 5426 and 6438) have been issued.

A lot of differences between international standards and the German transliteration standards have to be stated. In transliteration usually the national tradition and linguistic aspects are being considered so that the German transliteration in Latin characters of languages not using Latin characters is different to standards of for example Anglo-America where a phonetic transliteration is used.

All four German standards which are available at present, a transliteration scheme for Arabic (DIN 31 365), Greek (DIN 31 634), Hebrew (DIN 31 636), and for Slavonic languages using the cyrillic alphabet (DIN 1460), have been published in 1982.[11)] Transliteration standards are very important for the national data exchange and are also used with the RAK cataloguing rules.

In the meantime, the transliteration systems for Corean characters (according to McCune-Reichauer) and the transliteration of the Syrian alphabet are as well being established.

To solve the problem of different national transliteration schemes, ISO is going to develop primarily transliteration for machine readable data exchange between national transliteration systems. This should allow to convert the international transliteration system into national transliteration by the National Bibliographical Centre. For this purpose, the diacritics are added into the transliteration, so that they can be retransliterated in national systems.

Since 1962, there are rules in existince for the alphabetical arrangement of characters (ABC rules). These rules DIN 5007 are not very satisfactory trying to cover the requirements of all kinds of users; with regards to data processing they have to be completely revised. At present a new effort is underway to satisfy the need of libraries on the basis of the international standard ISO 5174 to be published in due course. There has just been established a new working group for the revision of filing rules for bibliographic purpose.

2.3 Exchange of bibliographic data and retrieval

Referring to the interchange of bibliographic data, the national exchange format has to be mentioned. The exchange format for bibliographic data of the Federal Republic of Germany, MAB1, was developed in the last 10 years. The current version originates from 1980.[12]. MAB1 is now accepted as communication format by all libraries exchanging data and all these systems provide the exchange data in MAB1 format, e.g. the data of the national bibliography, of the national serials data system, of the regional network of Hessen etc.

With respect to the national cataloguing rules there are some substantial differences between MARC and MAB format. But there are additionally some different technical decisions for the structure of the format, too.

The original idea of an adaption of the BNB/MARC format to German cataloguing requirements was rejected when it became clear that the existing differences in the cataloguing rules between RAK and AACR had a stronger bearing upon data formats than originally thought. Such difference can be seen, for instance, in

the types of entry, rules for headings, filing principles (not in the bibliographic description). Another motive to develop a format of our own was seen, at that time and by the fathers of that format, in the requirements for electronic data processing, in particular with a view to the leading European computer manufacturers.

Further there is still in process the complete directory of bibliographic data elements (DIN 31 631 - Kategorienkatalog für Dokumente). This includes the definitions of fields, contents designators etc. for the use in libraries and documentation centre. This draft standard to be published in four parts includes as far as possible other formats of national importance as the already mentioned MAB1 and MADOK for documentation. It has been tested during the last two years. In the meantime the test has been finished and it is now going to receive its final version for the publication of an official standard. This data format for libraries and documentation should improve the possibilities of data exchange and use in both fields. There is a relative work started within ISO.

DIN 1506 is the German equivalent to the internationally well known ISO 2709 format for bibliographic information interchange on magnetic tape. It is with slight deviations identical to the ISO standard defining the sequence of data elements on the magnetic tapes for data exchange.

Additionally and in completion to DIN 1506 a standard is in preparation to be drafted which will define the technical description from a magnetic tape, necessary for the processing of the tape (DIN 31 632).

The Technical Committee for Library Science and Documentation is going to establish a parallel committee to TC 46/SC 4/WG 5, working on application level protocols. This subcommittee will elaborate as a first priority a standard on a German common command language which should cover the main retrieval systems used in the Federal Republic of Germany. It is expected that this German retrieval language will become of special importance in future when the data processing retrieval will primarily be done by the users themselves.

2.4. Coding systems and abbreviations

ISBN and ISSN are possibly the most known numerical codes used for the bibliographical community. DIN 1462 is the German ISBN standard which is very close to ISO 2108 with the national definition of book referring to the legal deposit law of the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt. The ISBN system is the control number in the German Books in print and widely used in booktrade. Important ordering systems are based on the ISBN. The use in libraries as in other countries refers especially to interlibrary loan systems which produce interlibrary loan catalogues by ISBN (in the state of Hessen). Further the importance of the ISBN came up in the last few years as retrieval and checking number within the data processing systems and for data exchange.

The ISSN is standardized in DIN 1430 (equivalent to ISO 3297). As already mentioned, with the exception of the national ISDS centre in Frankfurt, the use of ISSN is very limited. The national serial data base in Berlin is adding the ISSN to the RAK titles when avaiiable. It is there used as simple search key for retrieval purposes, especially for the combination of documentation data bases with the holdings data base of the national serial data system. In the same way, the American identification code for serials CODEN is used as well as the title abbreviations according to DIN 1502 (ISO 4). Except for the retrieval purposes, both codes do not have special importance for German libraries, at present.

The international standard recording code (DIN 31 621, ISRC) has been published as draft standard and is in the meantime already used by the German record industry. The international equivalent ISO/DIS 3901 as well as DIN 31 621 will be published as Standards in due course.

The standard DIN 3166 on country code is similar to ISO 3166. The list of country codes is almost identical and is based on the UBC list of IFLA. [13] The country code especially the two character code is used in bibliographic systems, e.g. in the national serial data base, in cataloguing networks, etc.

2.5. Other standards to be used for bibliographic control

There are quite a number of other standards which are useful for the bibliographic control but are very seldom used in practice. Therefore I will only mention them for the reason of completeness. Most of them refer to the presentation of bibliographic data in publications. Publishers do not intend to present the bibliographic data in a standardized form. They naturally prefer to have their own graphic design independent of type and sequence of bibliographic data in the publication. These standards e.g. are DIN 1501 presenting filing data on the cover of journals, DIN 1503 presentation of scientific journals (cf. ISO 8), DIN 1429 title pages of books (cf. ISO 1086), DIN 1428 table of contents in journals (cf. ISO 5122), DIN 1422 rules for presentation of publications in science, engineering, economy and administration etc.

Especially in all areas which are covering data processing aspects the connection with international standardization and the relative standards in other countries is obvious. I suppose that standardization activities in the same field in other countries are very similar. Probably the main aspect which causes some differences is the language. In principle, these standardization activities are a good example for the dimension of international cooperation and the influence of the community of countries on the national development.

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Normes pour le contrôle bibliographique en R.F.A.

Résumé

Les normes et les recommendations simulaires aux normes faites pour le contrôle bibliographique en R.F.A. seront brièvement présentées. En outre, on essayera de faire un tour d'horizon sur l'étendue de l'usage. On met en compte surtout les répercussions concernant le travail de l'IFLA et l'ISO ayant trait au travail de standardisation de la R.F.A. pour le contrôle bibliographique. Le réport se réfère essentiellement aux régles de catalogage, met en relief les différences importantes des régles allemandes de catalogage, p.ex. AACR; en plus les normes pour l'entrée et la sortie des dates bibliographiques, p.ex. les translitérations, l'ordre alphabétique, etc., l'échange et le repère de dates bibliographiques ainsi que les systèmes de codes utilisés en R.F.A.

Normen für die bibliographische Kontrolle in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Zusammenfassung

Die für die bibliographische Kontrolle eingesetzten Normen und normenähnlichen Empfehlungen für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland werden kurz dargestellt. Ferner wird versucht, einen Überblick zu geben über das Ausmass der Benutzung. Dabei werden insbesondere die Auswirkungen der Arbeit von IFLA und ISO auf die Normungsarbeit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland für die bibliographische Kontrolle berücksichtigt. Die Darstellung bezieht sich vor allem auf die Katalogisierungsregeln, gibt Hinweise auf wichtige Unterschiede der deutschen Katalogisierungsregeln, z.B. zu AACR; ferner Normen für Ein- und Ausgabe bibliographischer Daten, z.B. die Transliterationen, alphabetische Sortierung usw., für Austausch und Wiederauffindung bibliographischer Daten sowie die in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland benutzten Codierungssysteme.

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DEVELOPMENTS IN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES SINCE THE PARIS CONGRESS OF 1977

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DEVELOPMENTS IN NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES SINCE THE PARIS CONGRESS OF 1977

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Seven years ago this Section invited me to deliver a paper at the IFLA Conference in Lausanne on the current state of national bibliographies[1]. This was, in effect, a distillation of a background paper then in preparation[2] for the International Congress on National Bibliographies organised by Unesco in association with IFLA which was subsequently held in Paris in September 1977 (hereafter the 'Paris Congress'). The Congress not only discussed the problems of national bibliographies and how to extend and improve them but also it made important recommendations which are still having their effect[3].

The Paris Congress, however, was not the start of interest in national bibliographies nor even the beginning of Unesco's interest in the subject (as early as 1950, it had sponsored a Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services from which emerged Larsen's guidelines on national bibliographic services[4]). Rather it was the culmination, though not the end, of such interest in both Unesco and the library world in general which had generated much development over the previous quarter of a century or more. The developments since last I reported, therefore, are only in part developments initiated by the Paris Congress; in considerable measure, they are the continuing developments of trends that go back many years and of which the Paris Congress was itself a manifestation.

The Congress was nevertheless an important landmark in the development of national bibliographies. It is valuable from time to time to take stock, to consider afresh what is the purpose or function of a national

bibliography. This is not necessarily self-evident and differing purposes may be in tension if not actually in conflict as Lewis has recently demonstrated in chronicling the progress of the British national bibliography[5]. The Paris Congress facilitated such stocktaking and the exchange of experience internationally but principally it aimed to make recommendations for standards for national bibliographies, to agree guidelines for agencies producing national bibliographies and to make proposals for resource sharing and international cooperation[6].

Although the recommendations of the Paris Congress do not explicitly state the need for every country to have a national bibliography, this was implicit in its endorsing of the principle of universal bibliographic control and moreover it was implied specifically in Recommendation 22 concerning the need for mulinational regional bibliographies 'where for any reason it is not feasable at present to publish national bibliographies.' In 1976, I estimated the number of national bibliographies as about ninety; now, I would put the figure as over one hundred. I do not wish to be more precise than this because there are problems of definitions with some bibliographies and doubts about whether some others published irregularly are still alive. Certainly the numbers have grown in the last half dozen years, perhaps by ten to fifteen per cent.

The most glaring lacuna in national bibliographic coverage at the time of the Paris Congress was the United States and this remains the case now. It must also be said that the prospect of this state of affairs being rectified seems at present to be negligible. If the authorities there were to find themselves with a bibliographic tabula rasa, then, no doubt, the provision of a national bibliography would be a high priority but, given the actual bibliographic richness of that country with the National union catalog, Cumulative book index, Publishers' weekly and Books in print (itself just one of a family of similar

Bowker publications including Paperbound books in print, Books in print on microfiche and Subject guide to books in print), a national bibliography in addition seems largely superfluous. But if the United States constitutes an exception, albeit a large one, to the general principle of the need for a national bibliography, paradoxically it also reinforces that general need, for few other countries could hope to match its immensely rich, but perhaps wastefully overlapping, bibliographic coverage.

Apart from the United States, the principal gaps in 1977 were in the Third World. It is therefore not surprising that most of the new national bibliographies started since then emanate from there. In Africa, the first issue (covering 1976-77) of the Bibliographie du Benin was published in 1978 by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Porto Novo and in the same year the quarterly Cameroon imprints: bulletin du Centre de Diffusion du Livre Cameronnais was begun in Yaoundé and the semiannual The national bibliography of the Gambia (cover title: The Gambia national bibliography) was published by the National Library of the Gambia. The second issue of this last is an annual cumulation. In Tanzania, the replacement of Printed in Tanzania by the Tanzania national bibliography is more than just a change of title, it is part of a reorganisation of the national bibliographic services in that country along the lines recommended by the Paris Congress[7]. Kenya, too, intends to produce a national bibliography and the first issue (covering 1980) of the Kenya national bibliography may well have been published by now. The Kenya National Library Service intends this work to be quarterly with annual cumulations. These developments in Africa owe not a little to the work of ASCOBIC, the African Standing Conference on Bibliographic Control. One other work deserves mention although it is technically not a national bibliography - NNB Namibische national-Bibliographie = Namibian national bibliography. For reasons that need no explanation, such a work cannot yet be produced by a

national agency; instead it has been produced since 1978 (first issue covering 1971-75) by the Basler Afrika Bibliographien in Switzerland. It attempts with considerable success to replicate all the facets of a national bibliography save that of provenance.

In Latin America several countries have started or re-started national bibliographies. In Paraguay, the Escuela de Bibliotecologia at the Universidad Nacional de Asunción published in 1978 the Bibiografía nacional paraguaya, 1971-1977. In Peru, the Instituto Nacional de Cultura at the Biblioteca Nacional began a monthly Bibliografía nacional in the same year though its appearance since then has been somewhat irregular. The year before in Venezuela, the Congresso de la Republica began the Anuario bibliográfico Venezolano. In the English-speaking Caribbean, the principal countries (Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Barbados) started national bibliographies in quick succession in the period 1973 to 1975 before the Paris Congress and not so much as a result of it but as a result of the same drive for UBC in IFLA that produced the Congress. The principal development since then has been the publication of the CARICOM bibliography (1977-) by the Caribbean Community Secretariat based in Georgetown, Guyana. This not only aggregates the four bibliographies mentioned above but also includes the publications of Antigua, the Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts/Nevis, St Lucia, and St Vincent and the Genadines.

The third major area of new development is the Pacific. The Fiji national bibliography, jointly issued by the Library Service of Fiji and the University of the South Pacific in Suva, began in 1979. In Papua New Guinea, the Papua New Guinea national bibliography began in 1981 as a quarterly publication with annual cumulations and superseded the annual New Guinea bibliography (1967-1980). The influence of the recommendations of the Paris Congress is readily

apparent in the new publication, the title of which reflects two major changes. The former publication covered the island of New Guinea (including West Irian in Indonesia) whereas the present one is confined to the national terretory of Papua New Guinea; also 'national' in the current title reflects the fact that it is issued by the National Library Service of Papua New Guinea whereas its predecessor was an independant venture by the University. As in the Caribbean, an attempt is being made to cover the smaller territories in the Pacific by means of a regional bibliography. The first issue of the South Pacific bibliography, covering 1981, was due for publication last year though I have not yet seen a copy. Its production is being coordinated by the Standing Conference of South Pacific Libraries based at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji and it will include the contents of both the national bibliographies already mentioned together with publications from all the nations and territories of the Pacific (and not just the English-speaking ones) but excluding Australia and New Zealand[8].

The one major segment of the Third World in which few national bibliographic developments have been discernable recently is the Middle East. Several North African countries have well-established national bibliographies as does Iraq and the there also exists a pan-Arab bibliography in the Bulletin of Arab publications. Recently there has been a proposal that this should be upgraded to become a regional bibliography (in the terms of the Paris Congress) for the Arab world[9].

Changes in the contents, format or arrangement of existing national bibliographies can only be sketched in a more limited way and what follows should be taken as examples of the sorts of changes that have been taking place more widely. Some of these changes are - literally - purely nominal: the Zimbabwe national bibliography, despite the great upheavals that have taken place in that country carries on the good

work of the former Rhodesia national bibliography in the same way that, somewhat earlier, the Ceylon national bibliography became the Sri Lanka national bibliography. Serial title changes are rightly deplored by librarians but some are absolutely necessary.

The IFLA International Office for UBC conducted a postal survey among the participating countries at the Paris Congress to discover to what extent the recommendations for improving national bibliographies were being carried out and a report was given to the UBC Advisory Committee at the Manila Conference in 1980[10]. As the survey was initiated barely two years after the Congress, it was perhaps premature and it would have been useful, had resources been available, to repeat it in preparation for this paper. In the event, the replies to the survey of 1979/80 were, not surprisingly, stronger on intention than achievement. Moreover some of the achievements such as the promulgation of a new legal deposit law in Bolivia in July 1979 or a revision of the law in Sweden in the same year, were likely to have been the result of developments already well in train at the time of the Paris Congress.

The Paris Congress, in considering the coverage of national bibliographies (that is, the categories of materials to be included therein), confined itself to recommending minimum coverage only - monographs, first issues of serials and government publications - and merely urged expansion beyond this as soon as was practical. The matter has been the subject of vigorous debate for over a decade[11] and a great variety of inclusions is apparent in actual national bibliographies. All include monographs (indeed a 'national bibliography' that excluded monographs could hardly justify the name) and most, including the new ones, conform to the minimum standard of the Paris Congress although a few lack serials or government publications. Most however have a wider coverage than the Paris Congress minimum and some expansion of coverage is noticeable since the Congress. For example,

Iceland has recently supplemented its national bibliography with a national bibliography of sound recordings and in the United Kingdom a British Catalogue of Audiovisual materials was started in 1979 though it is still considered experimental.

The rearrangement of national bibliographies is seldom readily apparent when it takes place except on close examination but one noticeable case is Canadiana. Its previously somewhat daunting seven-part arrangement according to the form of material has been replaced from 1981 by a two-part arrangement - Part I listing Canadian imprints and Part II publications of Canadian interest published elsewhere. Thus Part I forms the Canadian contribution to the UBC programme while Part II gives access to other materials of value in Canadian studies. This division fulfils the Congress recommendation that publications listed in a national bibliography which are not part of the national imprint should be distinguished as such in some way (Recommendation 5). The reorganisation of Canadiana has extended to the indexes (five of them) which are now sufficiently detailed that for many purposes it is no longer necessary to refer to the main sequences.

A major factor affecting national bibliographies throughout the English-speaking world was the publication in 1978 of the second edition of the Anglo-American cataloguing rules (AACR2). Australia, Britain and Canada adopted it as the basis for the cataloguing in their respective national bibliographies at the beginning of 1981 (and it was simultaneously adopted by the Library of Congress for their cataloguing). In addition it is now used in the national bibliographies of Barbados, Botswana, Guyana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe, in the CARICOM bibliography and possibly elsewhere. Another mutli-national ISBD-compatible cataloguing code is the Regeln für die

alphabetische Katalog isierung (RAK) which was published first just before the Paris Congress and is the basis for cataloguing in the German-language national bibliographies. RAK is currently under revision. The British national bibliography decided to adopt the 19th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classficiation (DDC) at the same time as AACR2 and many other (cheifly English-speaking) countries ha done the same. These changes necessitate the setting up or revising of authority control systems for 'names, personal and corporate, and uniform titles, in accordance with international guidelines' (Recommendation 13).

Two aspects of the provision of a national bibliographic service whi were only lightly touched upon at the Paris Congress have come to th fore since. Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) was mentioned in Recommendation 15 as an example of a type of record for which a project was required to produce international standards. This recommendation was in part fulfilled when IFLA held an international meeting on CIP in Ottawa last year which resulted in its own set of recommendations[12]. CIP was, of course, already established in a numb of countries at the time of the Paris Congress; recently it has been adopted in the Netherlands, Colombia, Costa Rica and Malta and its adoption is planned in Nigeria, Algeria, Ethiopia and Lesotho. It is important in the context of this paper on national bibliographies to recognise that CIP has no necessary connexion with national bibliographies and indeed the three earliest programmes - those in the USSR, Brazil and the USA - were, and are, quite independant of such connexions. Nevertheless the close association of CIP and national bibliographies in countries such as Australia and Britain seems more likely to be the norm for future developments and a major factor is likely to be the value of CIP to national bibliographic agencies in improving the currency of their bibliographies.

Congress, retrospective national bibliographies are mentioned not at all. However universal bibliographic control endorsed by the Congress must be considered universal in time as well as in space. There are two aspects of this: the long-run cumulations for periods during which current national bibliographies flourished (Recommendation 8 refers to cumulations 'at least' annual - it is the longer cumulations to which I refer) and, for periods prior to the existence of current national bibliographies, the compilation of true retrospective national bibliographies. Projects of this sort tend to be long-term but there seems to be evidence that activity in this area is starting to accelerate, perhaps reflecting the gradual improvement in the coverage of current national bibliographies for retrospective work can only really be justified if the bibliographic control of current output is adequate. Last year, at the Montreal Conference, Thériault described the major RETRO project under way in Canada[13]. A directory of retrospective national bibliographies in the Commonwealth was published recently by the Commonwealth Secretariat which lists some 180 bibliographies though a very generous definition was used of what qualified for inclusion[14]. A reflection of the growing interest in this topic is the work being undertaken by this Section to foster it and I do not want to anticipate any more of the subject of the next session.

Several of the recommendations of the Paris Congress were not directed at national bibliographical agencies. Recommendations 1 to 3 were directed at national governments urging the drafting or revision of the laws of legal deposit. Several countries are at present considering the revision of their laws on this matter but this is probably due more to the fact that modern technology has rendered obsolete much existing legislation rather than to the exhortations of Unesco or IFLA on the subject. Recommendation 4 was directed at Unesco and

concerned the drafting of model legal deposit/copyright legislation; this was completed in 1981[15]. Recommendation 7 concerned a study to define additional coverage of national bibliographies beyond the minimum already determined by the Congress and the work of the Cybulski working group has already been mentioned[16]. Little, if anything, has yet been done to introduce CIP for the publications of intergovernmental and international non-governmental organisations (Recommendation 16) and not much more to produce a current bibliography of intergovernmental organisations' publications[17] (Recommendation 17). Work on Recommendation 19 urging compatibility between the bibliographic exchange formats of the library and information communities was undertaken by Unesco which set up the Ad Hoc Group on the Common Communication Format (CCF). Progress has regularly been reported in International cataloguing[18]. Work on harmonising the serial records of national bibliographies (in effect ISBD(S)) and the ISDS guidelines (Recommendation 21) is currently under way and both are being revised.

So, much work is going on both nationally and internationally to fulfil the recommendations of the Paris Congress and it is obvious that the momentum of national bibliographic development that led up to the Congress has by no means disipated. It is reasonable to conclude that developments in this field will continue. There are still countries which lack proper national bibliographies and, despite the fact that most development recently so far as new bibliographies are concerned has occurred in the Third World, this still remains the area where most still needs to be done. The good work of regional organisations such as ASCOBIC and the Standing Conference of South Pacific Libraries should ensure continuing developments here, and the activity of organisations such as the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Social Organization (ALESCO) and the Gulf Cooperation Council offers hope that developments noticeably lacking in recent years in the Middle East may well blossom there in the future. Two

be so although neither the pace nor the direction of developments are at all clear. At the international level, developments continue to be fostered by Unesco and IFLA. The directions of recent development - in CIP and retrospective national bibliographies - were perhaps not the mainstream concern of the Paris Congress but are important nevertheless and are likely to continue.

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